The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865. VOLUME 38; NO. 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april1'65-81y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jun6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.:3m.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts, Apl '65—ly.

Bedford Inquirer.

Texas Correspondence.

CAMP 19 U. S. C. INFT., Oct 17, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I think I promised to write again shou'd anything turn up, that might interest your readers.

I am afraid, that should I be as good as my word, I would be long in doing so, as everything has settled down into the most painful monotony. Yes, here we are from day to day without even a bit of a "scrimage," to relieve the tedium of every day life. True we hear the sound occasionally across the river between the Liberals and "Max." I am afraid the cause of the Liberals is hopeless, and shall attempt my reasons for this conclusion. 'Tis nothing more than ignorance, which renders them the most stupid of any race I know of. Thus it is only necessary for some one to raise a standard, and he will not want followers. Cortina is an example; before the war the most inhuman of cut-throats, and in Brownsville stands indicted of 40 murders. He was the terror of the people on both sides of the river until defeated by our noble Stoneman, who killed some 50 of his party. At the invasion of the French, he took sides with the Liberals, and continued with them until Gen. Mejar's advance on Matamoras, when he turned over his forces and joined the Imperialists, marching against his former friends. But finding he did not possess the influence he expected, he turned about and is at present waging a war of extermination upon the French. When we came here, he was looked on as a patriot; but now that he is known, all turn him the cold shoulder. In a conversation with a Captain of Negretes force, I was informed that Cortina was held in supreme contempt by the Liberals. No prisoners are ever taken either of, or by Cortinas' force. I give you the following facts: Some days since a sergeant of the 43 U. S. Colored, crossed the river either to plunder or desert, was captured by Cortina, and held, until the Imperials made a rally, driving Cortina and capturing the sergeant. He was immediately condemned, and *executed* on the 14th inst. Of course no protest was entered by us, as the punishment was merited. As to the Monroe doctrine, I am afraid it is "played," as the "grand army of the Rio Grande" is being disbanded. All the Northern regiments are now on their way home, among which are the 3d, 8th, 22d, 43d, 45th and 114th raised in Philadelphia. This certainly does not look like "intervention," and, I fear the Mexican are indeed a subjected people.

Owing to the large wages offered here many of the boys are being mustered out "to remain." I learned in Matamoras on the 14th that brick layers commanded from 6 to 8 dollars. Carpenters 3 to 5 dollars per day. Undoubtedly many of those remaining will find their way into the ranks of the Liberals. Col. Mejers of the army of the Argentine Republic and Colonel of the 45th U. S. colored is trying to raise a Brigade of colored troops to assist the Liberals. I hope he may succeed, but I see little hope for such a result. Matamoras is in danger however, and *may* be captured, but this cannot effect the result materially.

Of the troops now being mustered out, the following order is published:

H'D. QUARTERS, 25TH A. C.
IN THE FIELD, TEXAS, Oct. 5, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDER, No. 65.]

The commanding General desires to express to the many good regiments that are about to be mustered out, his regret at their departure, and to congratulate them on the pleasure they will experience in returning to their friends and relations at home.

Although none of them have as many battle fields to be proud of, as the regiments that were raised at the beginning of the war, still they have an equally brilliant record, because they have always accomplished everything required of them.

Olustee, Petersburg, the Mine, Deep Bottom, New Market Height, Fursel's Mills, and Pine Mill Road, are among those fields where they proved their valor and settled the question as to the capacity of the colored man to make a good soldier.

The Commanding General has, no doubt, that in their future conduct as private citizens at home, they will, by their good behavior, preserve untarnished the brilliant record they have made in the army.

By command of Major General Weitzel.
D. D. WHEELER,
Asst. Adj.-Gen.

I give the order in full as many of these troops are from your county and entitled to the respects of your citizens.

In regard to entertainments, Brownsville is gloriously deficient. True we can indulge ourselves during the heat of the day on sherry coblers, a claret punch, sangaree or a lemonade at the trifling sum of 25 cents each. If you wish a game at Billiards, one dollar per hour; ditto Ten pins and Bagatelle: drinks exclusive. At night then there are the same sports over again with an occasional free and easy fight, including knives and revolvers to say nothing of tumblers and beer bottles. Then again there are the Fandangoes which if you accompany me for a few moments, I will show you one, or at least try, to do justice is impossible. The fandango is held in an open lot, (the greasers call them gadero), extremely dirty—at one end there is a shed under which are stands at which are sold such liquors and vegetables as the market affords. The most conspicuous dishes are "Saboyes" (onions) in vinegar and "Chilli Collarou" (red pepper) to which the party at the end of each dance adjourns and munches onions, vinegar and red pepper (never less than a "bits" worth) a drink of "Sangaree and invariably winding up with a "cigaretta" or pure "Havenna" I should have said that a rope is drawn in a circle in the middle of the lot where the party dance to tolerable good music by a Brass band—as free fights are frequent, soldiers are usually posted in the ring as "masters of ceremony."

I am afraid Mr. Editor that some of our fastidious young ladies at home, now so taken with balls would see little in them to admire if conducted on the Mexican plan. As to costumes I neglected to say that the men usually go in shirt sleeves with a red sash around the waist. The women sometimes appear in the richest costumes, making grand displays of dress and jewelry—others are only about half dressed, making a squalid appearance indeed.

As I have written more than I intended "taps" have sounded and with "tenga buenos moches" subscribe myself yours truly.

F. H.,
Capt. 19 U. S. C. I.

NEWS ITEMS.

The allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine are closely beseiging the Paraguayan army in Uruguayana, and will probably soon force a surrender.

The London Post, the English minstrel organ, admits that the American Government has reason to feel aggreived in regard to the fitting out of the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers, and urges the calling of an international congress to fix upon a common code to be observed by all neutral nations.

President Johnson's recent address to the Brazilian Minister at Washington, advising his Government to be absolutely independent of foreign powers, is strangely enough interpreted in England and France as an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, the organ of the Russian Emperor, recently congratulated the Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and designated America and Russia as "rising nations designed to have interests and sympathies in common."

The Rebellion in Hayti seems near its end. The insurgents at Cape Haytien are in a starving condition.

The negro insurrection in Jamaica is likely to prove serious. Four Spanish war vessels, at the request of the English Consul at Havana, have been sent by the Cuban Government to aid the authorities in putting it down.

The subjects of the Elector of Hesse, grandson of the Landgrave who sold his Hessian subjects to England in the American Revolution, are about to apply to the German Diet to have him confined as a lunatic.

The recent seizure of champagne wines in New-York and San Francisco by the U. S. Government has caused great excitement in the province of Champagne, France, and the wine merchants are appealing to the Emperor Napoleon to intervene in the matter. They assert that there was no intention to evade the duties.

In Mexico a battle took place on the 25th ult. between the Juarez forces, which have for some time been investing Matamoros, and the Imperialists, in which the former were routed with a loss of of 500 killed and wounded.

Senor Duran has been appointed Minister to Great Britian by Maximilian.

The Imperial Government of Mexico has issued three decrees regulating Lieut. Maury's Colonization Bureau.

A curious phenomenon occurred in the Valley of Mexico, Oct. 1. Five large streams of water burst suddenly forth from a mountain, which if they do not diminish in volume, will form a considerable river.

The French Government has reduced the duties on raw whalebone, the product of American fisheries the tariff being now the same as upon the European article.

The Toronto papers state that the Canadian Government is organizing an army of 40,000 to guard the frontier against the Fenians and that depositors are withdrawing their funds from the banks through fear of a raid on those institutions.

In Madrid, Spain, 500 per day are dying of cholera out of a less than 500,000 population, and the people are leaving the city daily. In Paris the deaths are 200 daily.

The negro insurrection in Jamaica is spreading and great alarm prevails among the whites. Many revolting murders have been perpetrated by the negroes.

Coolies are being introduced in the Sandwich Islands, 250 having recently arrived from China. They are bound to labor five years for $4 per month, and clothe themselves, the masters to take care of them in case of sickness.

Gen. Sir William Frederick Williams, the "hero of Kars," has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

President Juarez has received an address from a democratic association in Antwerp, Belgium expressing sympathy with his cause and condeming the sending out of soldiers by the Belgian Government to aid Maximilian.

Maximilian has withdrawn all French troops from the army of the Rio Grande to avoid all chances of a difficulty with the United States.

The arrest of Fenians still continues in Ireland.

One of the recently-discovered caves under the city of Nashville, Tenn., is 80 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 40 feet in depth.

Great distress preveils among the blacks in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C. The mortality among children is frightful, many having starved to death within the last three weeks.

Wm. Gilmore Simms and Robert Bruno, Masonic commissioners from South Carolina, are on their way to the North to represent to the Masonic fraternity the prostrate condition of the lodges in their State.

NOBILITY OF BLOOD.

Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather and prunella;
What can ennoble sots, or knaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.

A MAN came into a printing office to beg a newspaper; "because," said he, "we like to read the newspapers very much but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

Poetry.

THE PEACE AUTUMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Thank God for rest, where none molest,
And none can make afraid,
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest,
Beneath the homestead shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red scourge,
The negro's broken chains,
And beat them at the blacksmith's forge
To plowshares for our plains.

Alike henceforth our hills of snow,
And vales where cotton flowers;
All streams that flow, all winds that blow,
Are Freedom's motive powers.

Henceforth to Labor's chivalry
Be knightly honor paids
For nobler than the sword shall be
The sickle's accolade.

Build up an altar to the Lord,
O grateful hearts of ours!
And shape it of the greenest sward
That ever drank the showers.

Lay all the bloom of gardens there,
And there the orchard fruits;
Bring golden grain from sun and air,
From earth her goodly roots.

There let our banners droop and flow,
The stars uprise and fall;
Our roll of martyrs, sad and slow,
Let sighing breezes call.

Their names let hands of horn and tan
And rough shod feet applaud,
Who died to make the slave a man,
And link with toil reward.

There let the common heart keep time
To such an anthem sung,
As never swelled on poet's rhyme,
Or thrilled on singer's tongue.

Song of our burden and relief,
Of peace and long annoy;
The passion of our mighty grief
And our exceeding joy.

A song of praise to Him who filled
The harvests sown in tears,
And gave each field a double yield
To feed our battle-years!

A song of faith that trusts the end
To match the good begun,
Nor doubts the power of Love to blend
The hearts of men as one.

—*Atlantic Monthly, Nov.*

Miscellaneous.

CONCERNING LAUGHTER.

There are times says the London Saturday *Review*, when the body craves for laughter as it does for food. This is the laughter which on some occasion or other, has betrayed us all into a scandalous, unreasonable, remorseless gayety. After a long absence from cheerful thoughts there are a few occasions so sad and solemn, as to render this importune revolt impossible, unless where grief absorbs the whole soul, and lowers the system to a uniformity of sadness. In fact, no solemnity can be safe from incongruities, such occasions are not seldom the especial scene of these exposures—of explosions of a wild, perverse hilarity, taking the culprit at unawares; and this even while he is aghast at flagrant insensibility to the demand of the hour. This is the laughter ascribed to Satanic influence. The nerves cannot forego the wanted stimulas, and are malignantly on the watch, as it were, to betray the higher faculties into this unseemly indulgence. Thus John and Charles Wesley, in the early days of their public career, set forth one particular day to sing hymns together in the fields; but on uplifting the first stave, one of them was suddenly struck with a sense of something ludicrous in their errand, and the other caught the infection and both fell into convulsions of laughter, renewed on every attempt to carry out their first design, till they were fain to give up and own themselves for that time conquered by the devil.

There is a story of Dr. Johnson much to the same purpose. Naturally melancholy, he was yet a great laughter, and thus was an especial victim to the possession we speak of, for no one laughs in depression who has not learnt to laugh in mirth. He was dining with his friend Chambers in the Temple, and at first betrayed so much physical suffering and mental dejection that his companion would not help boring him with remedies. By degrees he rallied, and with the rally came the need of a general re-action. At this point Chambers happened to say that a common friend had been with him that morning making his will. Johnson—or rather his nervous system—seized upon this as the required subject. He raised a ludicrous picture of the "testator" going about boasting of the fact of his will-making to anybody that would listen, down to the inn-keeper of the road.

Roaring with laughter, he trusted that Chambers had had the conscience not to describe the testator as of strong mind, hoped there was a legacy to himself, and concluded with saying that he would have the will set to verse and a ballad made out of it. Mr. Chambers, not at all relishing this pleasantry, got rid of his guest as soon as he could. But not so did Johnson get rid of his merriment; he rolled in convulsions till got out of Temple Gate, and then, supporting himself against a post, sent forth peals as loud as, in the silence of the night, to be heard from Temple Bar to Fleet Ditch. We hear of stomach coughs; this was a stomach, or ganglionic, laugh.

The mis-timed laughter of children has often some such source as this, though the sprite that possesses them has rarely the gnome-like essence. A healthy boy, after a certain amount of constraint, is sometimes as little responsible for his laughter as a hypochondriac. Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in describing, and even defending, a Puritanical strictness of Sabbath observance, recalls the long family expositions and sermons which alternated in her youth with prolix meeting services, at all of which the younger members of the household were required to assist in profound stillness of attention. On one of these occasions, on a hot summer afternoon, a heedless grasshopper of enormous dimensions leapt on the sleeve of one of the boys. The tempting diversion was not to be resisted; he slily secured the animal, and imprisoned a hind leg between his firmly compressed lips.

One by one the youthful congregation became alive to the awkwark contortions and struggles of the long-legged captive; they knew that to laugh was to be flogged, but after so many sermons the need was imperative, and they laughed, and were flogged accordingly. Different from all these types is the grand, frank laugh that finds its place in history and biography and belongs to master minds. Political and party feelings may raise, in stirring times, any amount of animosity, even in good-natured men; but once bring about a laugh between them, and an answering chord is struck, a tie is established not easily broken. Something of the old rancour is gone forever. There is a story of Canning and Broughman, after hating and spiting one another through a session, finding themselves suddenly face to face in some remote district in Cumberland, with only a turnpike gate between them. The situation roused their magnanimity, simultaneously they broke into laughter, and passed each on his separate way, better friends from that time forth.

No honest laughter knows anything about his own laugh, which is fortunate, as it is apt to be the most grotesque part of a man, especially if he is anything of an original. Character, oddity, humor, all expatiate in it, and the features and voice have to accommodate themselves to the occasion as they can. There is Prince Hall's laugh, "till his face is like a wet cloak ill laid up;" there is the laugh we see in Dutch pictures, where every wrinkle of the old face seems to be in motion; there is the convulsive laugh, in which arms and legs join; there is the whinney, the ventral laugh, Dr. Johnson's laugh like a rhinoceros, Domine Sampson's laugh lapsing without any intermediate stage into dead gravity, and the ideal social laugh—the delighted and delighting chuckle which ushers in a joke, and the cordial triumphant laugh which sounds its praises. We say nothing of the laughs—and how many there are!—which have no mirth in them; nor of the "ha, ha!" of melodrama, and the ringing laugh of the novel, as being each unfamiliar to our waking ears. Whatever the laugh, if it be genuine and comes from decent people, it is as attractive as the Piper of Hamelin. It is impossible not to want to know what a hearty laugh is about. Some of the sparkle of life is near and we long to share it. The gift of laughter is one of the compensating powers of the world. A nation that laughs is so far prosperous. It may not have material wealth, but it has the poetry of prosperity. When Lady Duff Gordon laments that she never hears a hearty laugh in Egypt, and when Mr. Palgrave, on the contrary, makes the Arab proper a laughing people, we place Arabia, for this reason, higher among the countries than its old neighbor. And it is the same with homes. Wherever there is a pleasant laughter, their inestimable memories are being stored up, and such free play given to nerve and brain that whatever thought and power the family circle is capable of will have a fair chance of due expansion.—*Exchange.*

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY—A STORY OF BISHOP SELWYN.

In the autumn of 1857 I spent a few days in a country parsonage, and on the Sunday morning at breakfast, the pastor's wife received a letter, which her tittering told us must be a tit-bit. "Ah, uncle," exclaimed she, "here are clerical doings exactly to your taste." The writer, a lady in a distant country, narrated that there had lately come into the next parish a new vicar—a very fine young man, who at school had no superior either in Greek or in his boxing, and who at the university won honors for his classics and silver cups for his boating. He was beginning in earnest the work of an evangelist among a long neglected, vicious and brutal people. He had a plan and a will; but many worthy folks were fearing that his zeal was without knowledge—or wisdom, at any rate. One of his first measures was to open a school in a remote part of the parish and get the room licensed for week-day preaching But all the drunkards rose against such unheard of proceedings. They would run after him cursing and hooting, and discharging volleys of sods and other missiles. Finding remonstrance vain he adopted another course on the Wednesday evening in the week before I heard the story. Making a stand in the middle of the road at the entrance of the hamlet just as the storm arose, and looking the savages in the face, he addresssed them thus in a firm, quiet voice which commanded their attention: "My good fellows, I have borne this patiently for some time but now I must put a stop to it; and I'll do so in your own way. Choose your best man, and we'll fight it out. If I beat, you'll give up you know." They looked at him unbelievingly; but throwing his coat on a bush he added, "I am in earnest; send your man.,, The ruffians laid their heads together; and then a burly giant stepped forth and stripped, and made a furious dash at his reverend challenger, who quietly parried the unskillful blows, and played with them for a few seconds. But, then, a fist was planted in the peasant's chest, and he lay at full length on the ground. Quickly gathering himself up, however, he skulked away to his companions. "Now send your next best and I'll go through the lot of you." Again their heads drew together and another threw down his jacket; going to work, however, with a more cautious energy. But at once a stomacher stretched him on the road. "Your next." Once more a conglomerate of dense pates was formed. "Bill, thee teck him."—Bill eyed the hero askance, and shook his head. "Thee, Jim;" a shake of the head from Jim also. "Dick, thee'l teck th' parson?" a shake more decided, and a stiff "Nay, nay; I'se see thee hung fust." And now the first one who was vanquished stood forward and, like a brave man, called out, "I say, parson, yo're a rare young un, yo ar. I'se tell thee what; we're going to hear yon preach." And they all followed him along the little street, said the writer, and heard the Word quietly, adding, it remains to be seen what will become of the fight. What did come of it? I heard, a long time afterward, that from that day the men doffed their hats, and the women curtsied, and the children looked awe stricken, when they met or passed him; that the church and schools were filled; that the beer-houses were nearly all shut up, and that a great moral and religious reformation was in progress. That gentleman had previously been the instrument of a like change in an equally demoralized parish. I may add that a few years back he was deemed the fittest clergyman in the church to go out as bishop to a scene of great personal danger in a heathen country.

MANLY courage, fortitude and self denial will triumph over the greatest ills. The storm will soon blow over and the sun of prosperity again blaze in the heavens with cheerful effulgence and then those who have held out with indomitable firmness, will be prepared to reap the advantages of the new order of things. A stout heart will keep the body vigorous, the health good, and chase away the blues; while despondency will wreck not only fortune, but mind and body also. All that the luckiest of us get in this world is our keeping—our food, clothes and lodging—at the best, and what matters a little hard fare for a few months?

MANY persons complain that they cannot find words for their thoughts, when the real trouble is they cannot find thoughts for their words.

MR. NASBY HAS A MOST HORRIBLE VISION.

SAINTS' REST, (which is in the State uv Noo Gersey,) Oct. 16, 1865.

Last night, weary and disgusted with readin eleckshun returns, I picked up a volum uv Camell's Poems, and red that splendid peese, "The Last Man." Cammell is a poick—ther aint no doubt uv it. Ef my too partial friends aint too partial, I can whop him on the sublime, but on the pathetics, I acknollidge him ez my sooperior. Be that ez it may, the poem made an impression on my mind, which is proof that ther is suthin into it, and my mind wuz a dwellin onto it ez I sunk into slumber.

Ez yoosual I hed a dream, and sich a dream may I never hev agin.

Methaut the epidemick, which is now devastatin Europe, hed struck Noo York. For a time, it struck down all classes. The prowd Caucashen, the hidjus nigger, the noble red man of the forest, and the almonciped Chinese, all, all, fell afore the ruthless destroyer. But, at las, it abated, except so far ez the nigger wuz concerned. The white man wuz spared, so wuz the Injun, and the Chinese, but, among the Afrikins, it raged with redoubled fury. O, it was crushin! The planter looked abroad, and lo! the stalwart field hand, which was worth $1,500, wuz a cold corpse, and the feeld was unplowed. Agin he looked, and alas! the brawny wench, which alluz bore him a picaninny wich wuz worth $200 ez soon ez weaned, wunst per year, and by a little extra whippin, did a full year's work, wuz prostrate in the cold embrace uv deth. Agin he looked, and wo to him! the octroon, for which he paid $2,500, and whose girl babies he cood sell in Noo Orleans ez soon ez they wuz 16 for $3,000, an akkount uv their havin in his blood in their vains, wuz torn from his luvin grasp by the stronger hand uv disease, and wuznt wurth a copper for any purpus.

The Democrisy bekum alarmed. The indefatigable leaders whispered: "The nigger is fadin away!—sposin he bekums extinck!" Whereupon a consultation uv the head men wuz held. In view uv the crises, a pair—wun male and wun female, wuz selected and examined by a committee uv expert examiners in life insurance companies. They wuz pronounced perfect specimens—entirely sound and free from disease. These two wuz locked up in a room in a healthy locashen, and twenty-four uv the most eminent physicians uv the country wuz detailed—one to stay with them one hour of each day, that, in case the disease struck em the remedies might be towunst applied, that, from these two, the race might be propagated, and the cappytle uv the party be preserved.

But all to no purpose. The last nigger in the Yoonited Staits perished, and finally, these two were struck, and notwithstandin the precautions adopted, they too died!

Ther wuz a season nacher sympathized with the party in its affliction. The heavens wuz clothed with leaden colored clouds, athurt which, ever and anon, flashed gleams uv loorid lite. Low-voiced thunders muttered ominously, and birds and beasts run howlin o'er the feelds. Dray horses fell dead upon the stony streets, and wild beasts rushed frantickly from their coverts, and snapped fooriously, madly at whatever came in their way.

The last uv the Afrikins were layin prostrate in the hall. Fernandywood entered, and, ez he seed em, he bustid into tears. "Farewell," gushed he, "a long farewell, last uv a cussid race! You wuz our tower of strength; on you we bilded! Hatred uv you give me the Irish vote uv Noo York. O, how cheerin it wuz to see them lambs bust yer heads and innocently hang you up to lamp posts! But you'm gone—you'm gone—and hentz4th life's a blank to me. Farewell, vain world!—for wat is life without a nigger!" and seizin a jack knife he saw stickin out the nigger's pocket, he struck it into his stummick, and fallin across the deceesed Afrikins expired peacefully.

Franklin Peerse approached. "Alas! and thou art gone? Too troo, thou art! In life thou wurt luvly! 'Twas thou alone that made me President, thy woolly hed wuz my steppin-stun to place and power! Thou wast my right bower my left and ace! Ef I wuz a Democratic Sampson, thou was the hair wich the Deliler, Death, hez sheered orf. Fernandy I kum!" and seezin the jack-knife from his hand, he plunged in into his bowels, fallin across fernandy.

Vallandygum approached. "I, too, must say farewell," said he, kissin their cold features, "for thou wast my anker. Thou, twast, who made me Congressman—thou exiled me, and hate uv the gave me $30,000 in ten cent pieces when I wuz in Canady. Do I want to go to Congress again? No! no! no! I shood be dumb, for the main-spring uv my elokence lies here!" and takin the jack-knife, he immersed it in his bowels, and fell across Pearse.

Old Jeemes Boocannon, and Vorhees, and Brite, and Florence, and, in fact, all the leaders uv the party, North, to the number of suthin over 200, kum up, and each makin a short orashun, struck theirselves with the jack-knife, fallin across each other, as cord-wood is piled. Finally, I felt it a duty I owed to the party to foller suit. Seein the jack-knife, I made my orashen (which was techen!) and was about to sever my intestines, when I seed a quart bottle stickin out uv the nigger's pockit. Drawin it 4th, I pulled the cork: Glory! it was whiskey! Two sucks and it wuz gone—the room spun round, and I fell senseless on the top ov the pile ov ded Democrats.

Jest then Horris Greely cum in. "Behold Democrisy," sed he, "ez it wuz in the beginnin, so it is in the endin. Nigger at the bottom, whiskey at the top, and a stink in the middle," and, holdin his nose, he shrambled out uv the room.

I awoke in a cold sweat, happy to find that it wuz only a dreem; that the nigger still lived in his cussitood, and that we still had suthin to go on.

PETROLEUM V NASBY,
Late Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

MORAL EFFECTS OF IMPATIENCE.—Nothing incapacitates a man more for the lead than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man who has indulged this tendency ever gets to the bottom of things or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown, or has thrown himself amongst. Certain salient points he is posessed of, but not what reconsiles the accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self or train of thought or likings or antipathies—will always come between him and an impartial judgment. Neither does he win confidence, for he checks the coy, uncertain advances which are the precursers of it. We doubt if a thoroughly impatient man can read the heart, or be a fair critic, or understand the rights of any knotty question, or make himself master of any difficult situation. The power of waiting, deliberating, hanging in suspense, is necessary for all those—the power for staving off for considerable periods of time merely personal learnings,

THE RICH MEN OF NEW YORK—HOW THEY WORK.

No bank clerk on the salary of a thousand dollars a year goes to his bank as regularly, or works as many hours, as Wm. B. Astor, who counts up his forty millions. His little one story office, a step or two from Broadway, on Prince Street, with its iron bars, making it resemble a police prison, is the den where he performs his daily toil, and out of all his wealth and labor gets only "his victuals and clothes." He attends personally to all his business, knows every dollar of rent or income due, pays out every dollar, makes his entries in his own hand, and obliges his subordinates to come to him for information while he does not go to them. He generally comes down in the omnibus at an early hour in the day, and remains closely absorbed in business until 5 o'clock. He rarely takes exercise, and finds his pleasure in the closest attention to business. A friend of mine rode to Washington with him in the same car from New York. He neither spoke nor got out of his seat, and hardly moved, from Jersey City to Washington. He usually leaves his office at 5 o'clock and walks slowly up Broadway to Lafayette place. He is over six feet high, heavily built, with a decided German look, small hazy eyes, as if he was half asleep, head round as a pumpkin and about as destitute of hair. He is exceedingly hospitable, and in "the season" gives a dinner to his friends weekly, at which the richest viands, in service of gold and silver, are presented by liveried servants to his guests. Com. Vanderbuilt never worked harder in his life, never worked more hours than now. He has a confidential clerk who works like a packhorse, who has been in his employ for thirty years. Besides this Vanderbuilt does his own business, makes and executes his own contracts, and this with the business he does on twenty millions, is no small toil. The commodore goes down to business regularly every day, and can be found at certain hours. His only recreation, euchre and fast horses. Moses Taylor, whose dividends from his coal stock alone, this year reached the pretty little sum of a million of dollars, begun business in New York when he was sixteen years of age, kept his own books with his own hand, and has done so ever since. His library in his house on Fifth Avenue is a regular workshop. Every night he brings up his business with his own hand. His vast business personal to himself, and his business as trustee are kept by himself. He makes all the original entries of sort and kind, and goes to his office for no information, and he knows just how things must be there to be right. And should every record kept by his book-keepers and clerks be destroyed, it would make no difference with him for he has the originals in his own hands. Many merchants spend the afternoon in riding or in games, or in excitement in the evening stock board; but Mr. Taylor finds his recreation in a bath, a good dinner, a comfortable seista, and an evening devoted to work. Such a man would make money and keep it.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

THEORY OF "GOSSIP."

WE are often asked, "What is gossip?" We answer, in a general way, that it is talking of persons rather than things. Nothing shows the paucity of ideas more than this talking about the affairs of your neighbors. It is not only malicious people who originate scandal, it is narrow-minded people, ignorant people, stupid people. Persons of culture and intelligence are not so hard run for topics of conversation. They can usually find something to say about art, literature, fashion or society. The moment people begin to talk of their neighbors—of persons rather than things—they are apt to degenerate into scandal; for where one speaks of the virtues of an acquaintance, a dozen expatiate on his or her shortcomings. And this brings us to speak of real culture, or what we consider to be such, at least. A cultivated person, in the highest sense of the term, is not merely one who can talk of books, pictures, and other elevated subjects of human interest. To be thoroughly cultivated, the heart as well as the intellect, should be refined and enlarged. Sometimes we see women who, without education, yet having been born amiable, are never guilty of gossip. Again, we see women, not naturally amiable, whom education has taught to talk of things, not of persons. The perfect woman, in this respect, is one who is both amiable and educated. But education does not always elevate people above the reigons of gossip. A really bad heart is always malicious. The best advice we can give is the homely old adage: "Mind your own business." Very few of us ever know the whole truth about any thing concerning a neighbor; and to speak of his or her conduct is usually to run the risk of being unjust. Much less should we talk of the motives of others. Very few of us know our own motives, and to venture on discussing a neighbor's motives is always impertinence, and often a real crime.

IDLE BOYS.

He who is idle and vicious in school is still more so when he leaves it. He who fires squibs, will in time fire pistols. He who plays cards for sport will, if he turn not, play ere long for money. He who robs hen roosts and orchards, will probably some day rob safes and pockets. He may not do it in the way to expose himself to the penitentiary he may have his wits so sharpened as to rob legally, by setting up a wild cat bank, or betraying the confidence of his employer, or obtaining the possession of property without the means of paying for it, or by getting his hand upon the public coffers, that he may fill his own, under the soft appellation of "breach of trust."

I would that you could see with my eyes for a little while; you would then think with me, that he who, when a boy, could not be trusted, cannot now that he is a man. It would not be proper for me to mention names or I could illustrate this by numerous painful examples. But they are not necessary. Effect will follow cause—as a man sows, so shall he reap; boyhood is the seed time, of which manhood is the harvest.

As therefore, you love yourselves, form the habit, while young of employing all your time usefully.—Never be unemployed. The land is full of idlers, striving to live without labor. It is not to be sup

The Bedford Inquirer

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1865.

AN ECHO FROM REBELDOM.

Nominal freedom of speech and of the press existed in the South previous to the rebellion. But the reality was never known there. The New York *Tribune* and all other papers that discussed fearlessly all social problems and advocated social reforms and denounced the abuses of society were carefully suppressed throughout the South. The suppression of the rebellion was supposed to have opened the eyes of those people, heretofore so blinded to their own interests, and was hailed as the beginning of an era not of nominal but actual freedom of the press and of speech. Not so however. They are at their old tricks, endeavoring to proscribe every leading liberal paper and they find, as of yore, their supple menials of the North ready to take up the refrain. Harpers Weekly, against which a general hue and cry has been raised by every fanatical rebel sheet South, on account of its staunch support of the Government, is one of the most enterprising and liberal of Northern papers. Against it the Gazette of last week true to its rebellious instincts, thus re-echoes the howl of its Southern masters:

"HARPER'S WEEKLY: A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.—Fable tells us of a kind-hearted fool, who, finding a frozen serpent, pitied it, placed it in his bosom, to warm it into life, and in return for his pains, was struck by the poisonous fang of the revived reptile. The author of this "'ower true tale,'" must have looked down the vista of futurity and beheld a certain "'Harper,'" one who plays on a thousand strings, (he ought to play at the end of one) taken to the embrace of the Democratic party who (the "'Harper'") after being nursed into strength by that organization, endeavored, reptile-like, to strike it with a tooth that —"Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."

And further on it says:

"Brethren of the Democratic Press! We fail to discharge our duty to our party, and to our country, if we do not warn the public against the malignant influence of the pestiferous publications, which under the garb of neutrality, conceal the stiletto of secret enmity to the Democracy."

This is a good imitation of the true chivalric style. They fear to let their people read both sides and judge for themselves, but try by calling hard names, such as "*pestiferous publications*" and the like to frighten them from reading what would be, likely to open their eyes. How it must gall those Southern rebels and their Northern minions that they can no longer abstract such "pestiferous" sheets from the mails and prevent their circulation. We have no consolation to offer the poor fellows. We believe that "*Harper's Weekly*" is at present "*a Journal of civilization*" that such a journal is much needed at the South, and that it with many others of the same kind will be circulated and read both North and South in spite of the lugubrious ululations of the Democracy over friends departed.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The elections held in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and other States, last week, have resulted in the success of the Republican party, and the annihilation of the so-called Democratic party.

In Massachusetts, the Republican candidate for Governor, Bullock, is elected over Gen. Couch, Dem., by a vote of 57,111, to 17,698. The Senate Stands 39 Republicans to 1 Democrat. The House is made up of 220 Republicans to 20 Dem.

In New Jersey, the majority for Ward the Republican candidate for Governor, is 3,600. The State Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. The Assembly 36 Republicans to 24 Democrats. This secures the election of a Republican U. S. Senator, and also the adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

Gen. Slocum, the Democratic Candidate in New York, has been badly defeated by Gen. Barlow, the Union candidate. The whole Union ticket is elected by a majority of 30,000. Of the thirty-two Senators elected twenty-seven are Republicans.

In Nevada, Ashley, Republican candidate for Congress, has about 1,000 majority.

And so likewise in Illinois, Wisconsin Minnesota, Missouri, &c., the Republicans carry everything by storm, overwhelming the Democracy who are trying to secure their retreat to Delaware, which they are determined to hold at all hazards.

Such is the verdict of the people, and so do they condemn the plottings of the wicked men who have banded together to sesist the onward march of civilization and liberty.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

We never had much faith in the President's theory of reconstruction. In fact we doubt if he had, as his practice has generally been directly contrary. But we have generally approved of his practice and we like the ring of the four points he has submittee as a *sine qua non* to the Southern States. They run as follows:

1. The Lately revolted States to declare their ordinances of secession null and void.
2. Repudiate all debts contracted in behalf of the rebellion.
3. Pass laws for the protection of the colored man's rights as a freeman. And,
4. Ratify the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery.

We have no doubt that more will be required and made known in good time either by the President or Congress. Until then these will answer as a good begining and will doubtless afford food for thought to quite a number of rebels North, as well as South, especially when taken in connection with the results of the late elections.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Atlantic Monthly for November, is as sprightly as usual and opens with an article in the interest of spiritualism, by Robert Dale Owen, under the title "Why the Putkamner castle was destroyed, "The Rhyme of the Master's Mate, an interesting article by W. R. C. Waterron, upon the "visible and invisible in libraries. The continuation of Dr. Johns by Ik Marvel, and of the "Chimney Corner Papers, by Mrs. Stowe a "Farewell to Agassiz," by O. W. Holmes and other articles of interest make up the number.

Our Young Folks comes in company with the Atlantic, and is full of pleasant reading, "Half-Hours with Father Brighthopes, by F. T. Trowbridge, "The Boy of Chickamauga," by Edmund Kirke, "Farming for Boys" by the author of "Ten Acres Enough" Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs, by Mrs. Stowe, "Sunday Afternoon" by Gail Hamilton and a number of other articles make up this most interesting number.

Harper's Monthly for November closes the 31st volume. Its illustrated articles are of real value, bringing the most interesting countries and important works before the eye with accurate description and drawing. This number embraces sixteen articles, four of which are illustrated, the most interesting is "The Great Westminster Canvass" in which the eminent political economist and fast friend of the United States J. S. Mill was elected to Parliament by the Liberals. It will repay a careful perusal.

Arthur's Home Magazine. This excellent periodical is one of the best magazines for home circle issued by the American press, and if it could find a place in every home, would dispense many lessons of true wisdom and moral worth and would not fail to exert a pure and exalting influence on the minds of its readers.

The Herald of Health for November is something new on our table, judging from the appearance of the work and the titles of the articles (for we have not had time to read them) it promises to be a valuble periodical. Few persons appreciate health until they have lost it. Send for the Herald and learn how to preserve what when lost is hard to regain. See advertisement in another column.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine. The October number contains a continuation of the "Memories of the Confederate War for Independence" by Gen. Stuart's chief of Staff and the usual amount of critical dissertation.

Pennsylvania—October Election, 1865—Official.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, furnishes the following table giving the official majorities at the late election as compared with the vote of 1862. Hartranft's majority is 935 greater than was Lincoln's.

	Auditor Gen'l. 1862.		Auditor Gen'l 1865.	
COUNTIES:	Cochran.....	Sleniker.....	Hartranft... Majorities	Davis..... Majorities
Adams.....	2,555	2,966		16
Allegheny....	12,323	7,895	4,510	
Armstrong...	2,250	2,476	303	
Beaver.....	2,268	1,734	746	
Bedford.....	1,679	2,320		138
Berks.....	4,550	10,464		5,152
Blair.....	2,485	1,894	724	
Bradford.....	5,824	1,761	2,938	
Bucks.....	5,855	6,562		371
Butler.....	2,770	2,615	322	
Cambria.....	1,535	2,734		759
Cameron.....	196	136	75	
Carbon.....	997	1,097		196
Centre.....	1,856	2,687		189
Chester.....	7,224	4,870	2,116	
Clarion.....	1,396	2,355		790
Clearfield.....	1,315	2,167		780
Clinton.....	1,157	1,544		358
Columbia.....	1,382	2,952		1,416
Crawford.....	5,006	3,589	1,281	
Cumberland..	2,671	3,515		425
Dauphin.....	4,150	3,276	1,627	
Delaware.....	2,772	1,461	1,301	
Elk.....	275	586		302
Erie.....	4,255	2,713	1,794	
Fayette.....	2,709	3,639		589
Franklin.....	3,157	3,140	117	
Fulton.....	726	1,009		174
Forest.....	82	59	27	
Greene.....	949	2,869		1,146
Huntingdon..	2,466	1,823	952	
Indiana.....	3,396	1,596	2,120	
Jefferson.....	1,412	1,483	79	
Juniata.....	1,094	1,548		223
Lancaster.....	11,471	6,532	5,366	
Lawrence.....	2,551	1,053	1,361	
Lebanon.....	3,045	2,213	1,149	
Lehigh.....	2,806	4,750		1,053
Luzerne.....	5,768	8,389		807
Lycoming.....	2,608	3,521		206
McKean.....	784	628	135	
Mercer.....	3,421	3,049	850	
Mifflin.....	1,468	1,370	49	
Monroe.....	456	2,118		1,509
Montgomery	5,118	6,765		1,020
Montour.....	765	1,239		374
North'mpton	1,969	4,460		1,949
Northumb'd.	2,085	3,068		436
Perry.....	1,917	1,959	249	
Philadelphia	36,124	33,323	8,919	
Pike.....	135	767		587
Potter.....	1,103	326	522	
Schuylkill....	5,481	7,075		834
Snyder.....	1,592	1,253	505	
Somerset.....	2,475	1,415	1,167	
Sullivan.....	279	608		265
Susquehanna	3,945	2,749	1,285	
Tioga.....	2,792	806	2,226	
Union.....	1,580	1,155	460	
Venango.....	2,565	2,497	325	
Warren.....	1,868	1,213	763	
Washington..	3,734	4,163	503	
Wayne.....	1,819	2,760		369
Westmore l'd	3,693	5,040		1,007
Wyoming.....	1,154	1,345		47
York.....	4,310	7,396		2,363
Total.....	215,616	219,140	46,898	25,882
			25,882	
			21,016	

The result of the recent Elections.

Rauch, of the Reading *Daily Record*, thus facetiously sums up the result of the late elections. As a record it is well worthy of being preserved for future reference:

Republican States.	*Democratic States.*
Maine.	Berks county.
New Hampshire.	Richmond township.
Vermont.	Perry township.
Massachusetts.	New Haven, Conn.,
Connecticut.	and
Rhode Island.	Northampton
New York.	county, Pa.
New Jersey.	Also,
Maryland.	portions
Pennsylvania.	of
Ohio.	the
Michigan.	late
Indiana.	Rebel
Illinois.	States
Iowa.	South,
Wisconsin.	Including
Minnesoto.	Richmond,
Nevada.	Va.;
Kansas.	And
California.	so
West Virginia.	forth,
Missouri.	&c.
Oregon.	etc.

A Copperhead Organ on the Result.

The New York *Daily News* says, at the hour at which we go to press this morning there can be no doubt that the great State of New York has again been lost to the Democracy. *The result is entirely inauspicious*, as we feared from the outset it would be. And yet there are features in the canvass—some marked features—which show the fight to have been a gallant one, where the party lines were distinctly and visibly drawn. The Republican candidates are unquestionably elected by a handsome, and to the party itself, an unexpectedly large majority. We have no room or inclination at this moment for comment.

"We fear that our friends in New Jersey have gone down in the general *melee*, and that they will have to burnish their armor for another and more hopeful conflict. beyond New Jersey and New York we care not of course, to look for results."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The German ladies of Leipsic have organized an association to educate poor girls.

The recent subsidence of the waters of the Seine, France, led to the recovery of a number of curiosities. Among them was a double faced seal with the arms of Catharine de Medicis, and a small copper case containing a portrait of Mile. de la Valliere, painted in oil on metal which had lain for 150 years at the bottom of the river.

The population of Jamaica is 400,000, of which 10,000 are whites, 65,000 mulattoes, and 315,000 blacks. Equal political privaleges are secured to all. Every male inhabitant, black or white having a freehold worth £10 yearly is entitled to the franchise, and any man having an estate worth £300 annually or personal property worth £1,000, is eligible for a representative.

The report that the negro insurrection in Jamacia had been quelled is incorrect. It now seems that the insurgents are making a bold attempt to exterminate the whites and are committing the most revolting cruelties in the effort. Martial law has been declared by the Governor. The American consul at Kingston, Jamaica, expresses the opinion that several months will be required to suppreas the outbreak, and hopes an American war steamer will be sent there immediately.

The Sanitary Congress for the purpose of devising means for repressing the cholera soon to be held at Constantinople, Turkey, will be attended by delegations from England France, Austria, Spain, Portugal, the Roman States, the German States, Denmark, Sweden Belgium, Holland and Greece.

Lord Palmerston is burried in the north transept of Westminister Abbey, where lie burried Castlereagh, Wilberforce, the Cannings, Fox, the Pitts and others of the great of England's dead.

Another weekly line of steamships has been established between Liverpool and New York. The ship the Moravian left Liverpool on the 8th inst. This makes five weekly steamers plying from Liverpool to New York.

The arrest of supposed Fenians on board American ships still coutinues at Queenstown, Ireland. A correspondent of the N. York Tribune named Alfred M. Williams is among those lately arrested.

The National Council is revising the Constitution of Switzerland. Free exercise of religion is to be permitted to all religious communities. An article admitting priests to the Council was defeated.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops began Nov. 1.

The cattle plague is abating somewhat in England.

The Irish population of England and Scotland is 1,500,000. One fourth the population of Liverpool and one fifth of that of Glasgow, is Irish.

A number of persons have recently died in Paris from the free use of alcohol taken as a remedy for cholera.

The Danish Ministers have declared that they cannot sanction the revision of the Constitution as proposed by the Rigsraad.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

There are 86,000 dogs in Iowa, and last year $126,188 worth of sheep were destroyed by dogs and wolves.

The female clerks in the Patent Office have been notified that their services will be discontinued on the 30th inst.

All vessels arriving at Portland, Me., from ports infected with cholera, are to be detained in quarantine until cleared by a physician.

The Sac and Fox Indians have, by treaty with the United States, a reservation in Kansas and an annuity of $51,000; but the Foxes will not live with the Sacs, and have located in Iowa and consequently forfeited the annuity which inures to the Sacs. Delegations from both tribes are in Washington for the purpose of making a satisfatory settlement of the matter.

The Senate of the American Fenian organization which had been in session in New York for two weeks, adjourned on the 7th inst. General appointments, finance regulations and other important business were acted upon. The machinery for the new constitution is now ready for action.

A convention of the colored people of the State of New York assembled in Poughkeepsie on the 8th inst. Delegations from most of the counties in the State were present. The Convention expressed itself in favor of sending delegates to Washington from the different States to urge Congress to grant equal rights to the negroes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention has repudiated the Rebel State debt by a vote of 233 to 107.

The election for Governor and Members of Congress and the Legislature, took place in Alabama on the 6th inst. Mr. Bulger is elected Governor.

In the message to the Florida Reconstruction Convention, Gov. Marvin urges that the secession ordinance be declared null and void: advocates the adoption of the amendment to the National Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery, and favors the admission of negro testimony in the courts, but is opposed to granting them the franchise.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected ex-Gov. John L. Manning U. S. Senator for the short term, ending in 1867.

The total number of freedmen under the direct control of the Freedmen's Bureau is 33,007, principally in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. Of these, 2,445 were under medical treatment during the month of October, and 679 are now under treatment.

POLITICAL.

The Republican majority in New-Jersey is about 3,000. The Legislature stands: Senate, 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats: Assembly, 38 Republicans and 22 Democrats.

The Republican majority in New-York is about 27,000. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 27 Republicans and 5 Democrats; Assembly, 86 Republicans and 42 Democrats.

The County elections in Illinois resulted generally in the succes of the Republicans.

In Maryland the Union Ticket for County officers is elected in nearly every county. Both Houses of the Legislature are Union.

Mr. J. Mills, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Detroit, Mich.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The City Council of St. Louis have taken measures to secure the cleanlines of the city, in order to prevent cholera.

The final negro ball took place in Nashville, Tenn., last week the Mayor having prohibited that amusement for the future, pistols and knives being flourished too freely on such occasions.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Approaching Trial of Jefferson Davis—An Authentic Statement of the Causes of the Delay—Correspondence on the Subject Between the President and Chief-Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The recent reports about the trial of Jeff. Davis, tending to create the belief that he was not to be tried at all, have, as we have heretofore maintained, no foundation whatever. The cause of the delay was privately understood, and its removal being probable, at an early day, we have not deemed it advisable to print the technical matters of difference which have existed between the President and Chief-Justice Chase, but erroneous statements having become public, it is proper that the facts, as they exist, should be known. The following statement from this evening's *Republican* we know to proceed from the best authority and to be entirely correct. It fully explains the delay in regard to the long expected trial:

For months President Johnson has expressed the greatest anxiety to bring to a legal issue the question whether treason is a crime and whether it can be punished as such. He has not only consulted his constitutional advisers, his cabinet and the proper law officers of the government on the subject, but he has also invited to his counsel some of the most eminent constitutional and criminal lawyers in the land. Among these may be properly mentioned the name of Chief-Justice Chase, who came here from Ohio some time in August last, at the special invitation of the President, to consult on the general subject of trials for treason. Subsequently, about the first of October last, President Johnson addressed a letter to Chief-Justice Chase, informing him that it might become necessary for the government to prosecute some high crimes and misdemeanors committed against the United States within the District of Virginia. Chief-Justice Chase's circuit, and inquiring whether the Circuit Court of the United States for that district is so far organized and in condition to execute its functions, that the Chief-Justice, or either of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, would hold a term of the Circuit Court there during the Autumn or early Winter for the trial of causes.

About the middle of October, Chief-Justice Chase replied to the President's letter. He positively stated that his Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, either to be presided over by himself or one of his associates, would not hold a term "during the Autumn or early Winter." He stated that the regular term authorized by Congress would commence this year on the 27th of November, the present month, only one week before the annual term of the Supreme Court, when all the Judges are required to be present, allowing but one week for the Circuit Court to sit, which in the opinion of the Chief-Justice, would be too short a term for the transaction of any very important business. But the Chief-Justice adds that, were the facts otherwise, he so much doubts the propriety of holding Circuit Courts of the United States in States which have been declared by the executive and legislative departments of the National Government to be in rebellion, and, therefore, subjected to martial law, before the complete restoration of their broken relations with the nation, and the supersedure of the military by the civil administration, that he would be unwilling to hold such courts in such States, within his circuit, which includes Virginia, "until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." The Chief-Justice expressed to the President the opinion that a civil court in a district under martial law can only act by the sanction and under the supervision of the military power; and he positively asserts that he could not think that it becomes the Justices of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction under such conditions.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning says that at a conservative meeting in New Creek, Virginia, last week, the leading Democratic orator uttered the following sentiment:—"The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a merciful dispensation, but it would be a still more merciful dispensation if his unworthy successor, Andrew Johnson, should be assassinated." He has since been made the subject of an arrest, and is now in Cumberland jail.

Wirz Hung at 10'35.—His Last Speech Appearance on the Scaffold.—What He Thought of The American Eagle.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 10.

LED TO THE GALLOWS.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock Wirz was led out into the jail yard back of the Old Capitol, and accompanied by two Catholic priests and Major Russell, he ascended the steps leading to the gallows with a firm step He had on a cloak of black chintz, and one arm was hanging in a sling.

While the specifications and findings were being read by Major Russell, he sat under the noose in a chair, and his two confessors bent over him, reading the service.

He gazed around upon the soldiers and spectators without wavering or manifesting any trepidation.

EFFORTS FOR PARDON.

Every effort was made to get the President to pardon him, but he turned a deaf ear to all entreaties.

WIRZ'S STATEMENT.

Wirz has made a statement to General Baker, which will probably be published soon.

ETERNITY.

At 10.35 the drop fell, his neck was not broken and he struggled several minutes, when he finally died. He presented the boldest appearance to the very last, and refused to say he forgave his enemies, or those whom he considered had persecuted him.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

He spoke last night of the American eagle as nothing but a d—d buzzard, and he says he is sorry for nothing he has done.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

The total vote of this city at the election on Monday was two-thirds of that polled before the war. The county parishes, so far, give the Democratic the predominance. The conservatives are nowhere. The negroes had nine polls opened in this city, and two or three in places opposite the city.

Gen. Fullerton has issued two circulars, one reminding the freedmen that the time is approaching to make contracts for labor for another year, and the second directing all officers and agents collecting the school tax to make their report, stating the amount of their collections.

Trade between Mexico and Texas is increasing and promises to be large. Many well known planters in Texas have adopted a plan to get freedmen to pick their cotton which meets with great success. The plan is to pay at once, every evening, for the cotton picked by each hand during the day. This is an important fact as a great portion of the cotton in Texas remains unpicked, the freedmen refusing to work.

The Austin, Texas, papers say a State Convention will be called about the first of February.

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.

The election yesterday was quiet and orderly. Wells for Governor, and Vorhoes for Lieutenant Governor, carried the city by an overwhelming majority. L. S. Martin, of the First Congressional district, Jacob Baker of the Second district, and R. C. Kickleff, of the Third, all Democrats, were elected to Congress by large majorities. The Legislature will be entirely Democratic.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mysterious Disappearance of Hon Preston King

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

A little boy and and girl saw a gentleman answering the description of Preston King, jump overboard from one of the Hoboken ferry boats on Monday morning. They eave been sent for, and from them further particulars may be learned. The hat brough to the city has been recognized by Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. King's private secretary, and Mr. Usher, deputy naval officer.

Mr. King stated to a very intimate friend on Monday night that he wsuld not see him again. Knowing that Mr. Cing had been for some time laboring under a depression of spirits, he took but little notice of the matter. His health has been poor for some and latterly had shown indications of a softening of the brain. He had only returned to the city last Saturday from a visit to his home in St Lawrence county. He went to the Astor Pouse, and there remained with his friend. On Monday morning he arose, dressed himself and said to his relatives, who slept in the same room with him, that he wished to take a walk and preferred going alone and about eight o'clock he went up town.

Since his return from the country, he had suffered more than ever from depression of the mind.

He was next heard of on board a ferry boat returning from Christopher street to Hoboken.

It was reported yesterday morning that a man had jumped overboard. Four of Mr. King's friends visited the boat to day, and found that a gentleman answering the description of Mr. King, had entered the boat yesterday morning at nine o'clock; had remained on the stern end, and when the boat was midway in the stream, was seen by two children, and the passengers on that end of the boat to take off his hat and jump overboard. The alarm was given and the boat stopped but the body was not seen by any one on board. As the tide was falling at the time, it is possible that the body was washed out to sea.

The men employed on the boat had seen a man answering Mr. King's description get on board of the boat.

All parts of this story are strangely confirmed.

Mr. King has been much perplexed ever since his appointment over affairs at the Custom House, which weighed heavily on his mind and undoubtedly culminated in his death.

Those most intimate with him, have carefully watched his failing health and recently he has been attended by a companion, who occupied a room with him at the Astor House, and watched his movements. Mr. King was a bachelor.

New York Election.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.

Wells, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has 362 majority.

Erie county is now claimed by the Republicans by about 1,000 majority, although the full returns for the county will not be in for several days.

LATEST MEXICAN ADVICES.

Siege of Matamoras Continues—Citizens in a Starving Condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New Orleans *Times'* Brownsville correspondence of the 2d says: The citizens of Matamoras are already in a starving condition. Accounts state that the Imperial troops are but little better off. Many late Confederate officers are fighting with the liberals. It is reported that there are two transports at the mouth of the Rio Grande loaded with French troops, to reinforce the garrison at Matamoras, who will find it rough work coming up the river, as the Liberals hold both banks of Silver City. A Ranchero despatch of the 31st ultimo says the usual artillery firing and skirmishing continues. The steamer Eugene arrived on the 30th. Subsistence, supplies and reinforcements are hourly expected.

Gen. Baird has arrived, and succeeds Gen. Fullerton as Commissianer of Freedmen Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Additional intelligence says that Canales is approaching Matamoras from Camarjo with a force of five hundred men for the Liberal besiegers.

TROUBLE ON THE BORDER.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 13.

We heard, through a semi- official source last evening, that trouble was brewing on the Canada border, arising from the desertion of British soldiers. Our informant stated that a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's army crossed with a company of marines from Canada into Maine for the purpose of arresting several deserters. Upon their arrival on "neutral soil," the marines would not acknowledge the authority of their commanding officer, declareing themselves free, and refused to return with him. Application was made to the United States authorities to have the men given up, which was refused, and, it was stated that there was danger of an outbreak. The authorities at Washington were advised, and Hancock's corps was ordered to rendezvous in Maine. This is substantially the statement made to us, that there is a movement of troops is certain. The company attached to Hancock's corps stationed in this city received orders yesterday to report at Augusta, Me. and seventy two men, all of the company who were able to start left here on the mail train last night.

From the Hartford Post, Nov. 13.

The veteran Reserves, stationed in this city, left for Augusta, Me., on the train last evening. It was rumored that it was either to prevent the Fenians from invading Canada or to prevent the British soldiers from capturing deserters from their army who have fled to the United States.

War between Spain and Chili—Blockade of the Chilian Ports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

By the arrival of the steamer Ocean Queen we have Panama advices to October 31.

War has been declared between Spain and Chili, and all the ports of the latter country have been declared blockaded by Admiral Penesa, commander of the Spanish squadron, since the 24th ult., ten days being allowed for vessels then in port to clear.

The Chilian Congress has authorized a loan of twenty millions of dollars, and invested the Executive with unlimited power to raise troops, procure ships, etc.

The diplomatic corps in Chili protest emphatically against the mode of blockade, the Admiral proposing to maintain it by means of Cruisers.

The panic occasioned by this sudden rupture was unprecedented in Chili. Business was greatly prostrated.

The English line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso are determined to receive no passengers or freight for any point south of Bolivia. It is believed the mails carried by these steamers will be received at Cabija by an English gunboat and carried along the Chilian coast.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Returns from the Eastern Shore indicate the defeat of Spencer, the Union candidate for Judge of the 12th Judicial district, and the election of Franklin.

In one district of Montgomery county no election took place. The judges appointed having been disqualified citizens, the Register refused to let them have the lists of registered voters.

The Union party have elected four out of the five judges voted for in the State.

From Alabama.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.

Reports from Alabama concede the election of Bulger, for Governor, by a small majority.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "City of Washington"—Spain and the slave trade—The British Cabinet—The French troops to be withdrawn from Mexico—The arrest of an American Colonel in Dublin—Ammunition and money found in his Possession.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 13.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d, has passed here.

The steamer Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult.

The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st ult.

The steamer North America, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry, on the 1st inst. The St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 2d.

Nothing official has transpired concerning the new British Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is still no announcement of the Ministerial arrangements. Lord Clarendon will certainly be the Minister of Foreign affairs.

The *Globe* claims forbearance for the reconstituted Ministry until Lord Russell shall be enabled to lay before Parliament his programme, upon the satisfactory character of which its existence will depend.

The *Daily News* fully expects the introduction of a Government Reform bill.

The *Morning Post* thinks a Reform bill extremely doubtful, the nation being too indifferent.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid their expected visit to Liverpool on the 31st. Business was entirely suspend, and they received a perfect ovation.

The British Government has ordered all the restrictions on American vessels-of-war to be removed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that the intended withdrawal of France from Mexico has lately assumed a more decided character. Maximilian would recruit more in Austria and Belgium. It is proposed to permit French officers and men to take the oath of allegiance to Maximilian if inclined to do so. Maximilian would then find himself surrounded entirely by his own army.

The *Post* says it can scarcely be supposed that the United States Government would wish to replace such a Government in order to return to republican confusion and anarchy. In course of time public feeling in America will acknowledge the liberal sovereign now endeavoring to raise Mexico to civilization.

Individual arrests of the Fenians are continued. The proprietor of the *Irish People* is attempting to bring actions against the Lord Lieutenant and other authorities for the suppression of his paper.

FRANCE.

The French journals deny that France has made an effort to exercise a moral influence on the Austrian policy towards Frankfort.

ITALY.

The Italian elections have resulted highly favorable to the Government.

THE LATEST.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—It is generally reported in Paris that the French army in Mexico is to be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September of next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economic grounds.

Gen. Kauzler has been appointed Papal Minister of War. Merode has resigned on account of ill health.

Two French frigates had arrived at Civita Vecchia for French troops, which are now commencing the evacuation of Rome.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed a new commissioa to control the public debt.

The Bavarian and other German States had agreed to propose to the Federal Diet that the Holstein Estate be convoked; that Schleswig be incorporated with Germany; and that the confederation pay the expenses of the late war.

SPAIN.

It is stated that Spain has informed England that she intends taking active measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

INDIA.

The latest Bombay dates are to the 11th of October, Cotton was dull. The discount rate had been raised two per cent, at Calcutta and Bombay.

IRELAND.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN COLONEL IN DUBLIN.

On the 28th of October, a gentleman giving the name of Lieutenant James Henry Laler, 9th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was arrested at Dublin on the arrival of a steamer from Liverpool. A revolver, two hundred rounds of rifled patent ball cartridges, said to be poisoned, a box of percussion caps, four military drill-books, four commissions bearing his name as Lieutenant and Colonel in the Connecticut Volunteers, and also £38 10s. in gold were found in his possession. He is supposed to be in the Fenian interest, and was remanded for investigation. He asserted that he visited Ireland for the purpose of seeing an uncle, and intended shortly to return to America.

RIO JANEIRO.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 10th of October have been received via England. They confirm the capture of Uruguayana by the allies; 6000 Paraguayans were made prisoners.

The recent murder of Grove—The guilt of John Clare.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

The watch and chain belonging to Grove, the photographist, murdered here a fortnight since, have been recovered in Washington, where John Clare, who is now under arrest, charged with the murder, sold them. His guilt is unmistakable.

Alabama Election.

The Majority for Bulger, for Governor, over Calton H. Smith, is 1,540. Langdon's majority over Cleveland H. Mathews, for State Senator, is 1,041.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Glass may even be turned in a lathe. Strange as it seems, this is literally true. No special tools even are needed. Any amateur turner, who has operated on either of the metals may chuck a piece of glass on his lathe, and turn it with the same tools, and in the same way as he would a piece of steel, only taking care to keep thr chips from his eyes. This strange discovery was made, almost accidentally, in the early part of 1860, by one of our most celebrated mechanical engineers, and might have been patented, but the inventor contented himself with simply puttiug it on record, and generously presented it to the nation. The consequence was that no one thought or cared anything about it, and the idea has been suffered to be nearly barren, though capable of being turned to great account. Let any amateur mechanic make the experiment and he will be surprised at the ease with which this seemingly intractible material may be cut and fashioned according to his will.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE DISBANDING OF THE ARMY.—The Washington *Chronicle* says that the opinion which obtains in some quarters, that the army has been almost entirely disbanded, is incorrect. It has not been reduced to such an extent as some people seem to suppose. Its full and available strength exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand men, of which about one-half is on each side of the Mississippi river.

SOMETHING ABOUT READING.—While many do not read at all in these times, there are those who read too much, particularly the young. A moderate amount of reading and plenty of observation is what will develope the youthful mind. In an article upon the "Physicians and Surgeons of a By-gone Generation," a foreign journal describes Abernethy conversing thus with a patient: "I opine," says he, "that more than half your illness arises from too much reading." On my answering that my reading was chiefly history, which amused while it instructed, he replied, that is no answer to my question. At your time of life, a young fellow should endeavor to strengthen his constitution and lay in a stock of health. Besides, too much reading never made an able man. It is not so much the extent and amount of what we read that serves us, as what we assimilate and make our own. "It is to that, to use an illustration borrowed from my profession, that constitutes the chyle of the mind. I have always found that really indolent men, men of what I call flabby intellects, are great readers. It is far easier to read than to think, to reflect or observe: and these fellows, not having learned to think, cram themselves with the ideas or words of others. This they call study, but I think it is not so. In my own profession I have observed that the greatest men are not the mere readers, but the men who observed, who reflected, who fairly thought out an idea. To learn to reflect and observe is a grand desideratum for a young man. John Hunt owed to his power of observation that fine discrimination, that keen judgment, that intuitiveness that he possessed in a greater degree than any other surgeon of his time."

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER OSBORN late of West Providence township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH FISHE'
Oct. 20, '65. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of STEPHEN TUCKER late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. E. M. ALSIP,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of ADAM OTTO, late of Napier township deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
LEVI OTTO,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

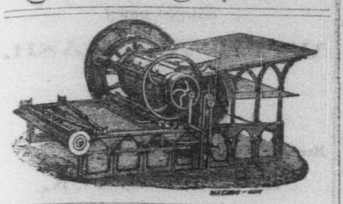
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3:6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WM SAYLOR, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in St. Clair twp., by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
Nov. 3:6t JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
JOHN ARMSTRONG
DANIEL SNYDER,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrators.

PROPOSALS
For building a covered bridge across Bobb's Creek, near Mow

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

Republican Meeting.

The Republican Union men of Bedford county will assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING of Court week, for the purpose of congratulating each other on our late triumph throughout the Northern States, and particularly in Pennsylvania; and to re-affirm our adhesion to the policy of President Andrew Johnson.

Several distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be in attendance to address the meeting.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the *Germantown Telegraph* and *New York Observer*, in our advertising columns.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—No more appropriate present for Christmas can pass between friends, and none that would be more highly prized than a "Photograph Family Record."

A MAN FIRED UPON.—On last Monday night Mr. Deremer, of Cumberland Valley township, came into town at a rapid rate in search of a physician, while dashing along the street, several soldiers attempted to halt him, he, however, paid no attention to their efforts, when one of them drew a pistol and fired upon him, the ball whistling by his head. Two of the offenders were arrested and lodged in jail to await trial.

☞ Those indebted to us will bear in mind that Court week is an excellent opportunity to discharge their indebtedness. Paper is as high now as it has been at any time since we have been in business. This fact alone, without taking into account the monstrous prices we are compelled to pay for almost every article we consume, should prompt those indebted to us to pay up, to enable us meet our obligations. Friends, give us a lift. We need money.

GOLD IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The citizens of East providence township, this county, have been considerably agitated for several weeks in regard to the discovery of quartz, in large quantities, impregnated with gold. A company was formed several weeks ago, and went immediately to work to develop the matter. Since then, a second company has been organized, and is about commencing operations. The general impression is that gold is to be found there, but the problem is whether it is in paying quantities. We have had specimens of the quartz exhibited to us, but we confess that we are not mineralogist enough to determine the value or the class of mineral contained in it. It is said that lead has been found in the immediate neighborhood. These discoveries have been made on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, and if there is anything in them it will soon be demonstrated. If Bedford county, in addition to the many other valuable resources, should add that of gold, then our hills have not been thrown up in vain. Let these discoveries be fully tested and the result communicated to the world at large.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in the receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for Decembar. It is a splendid number. The principal engraving, "Papa, Papa," is one of great beauty. For many years "Peterson's Magazine" has had a larger circulation than any other monthly in the United States. In 1866 it will be greatly improved: the reading matter will be increased, and each number will contain a couble-size steel Fashion-Plate, elegantly colored, with from four to six figures —making "Peterson" the cheapest in the world. The terms will remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To olubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for $8.00, eight copies for $12.00, or fourteen copies for $20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—This company has been organized, with John McVicker, Esq., as President. Capt. John S. Stuckey, Secretary, Maj. George W. Rupp, Treasurer, and G. W. Gump, W. W. Leany, John E. Miller and John S. Stuckey, Esqs., as Directors. It is the intention of this company to bore for oil on lands in the neighborhood of the foot of Dry Ridge, in this county. An engine has been purchased by the company and operations will soon be commenced. This is a project which we feel like commending, as it is the first effort to ascertain whether petroleum exists in this county. The parties engaged in getting up the company, certainly deserve great credit for their enterprising spirit and we hope they may be successful in soon making a "big strike. So mote it be.—*Bedford Gazette.*

THE ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD.—We have received a circular signed by Ex-Gov. James Pollock and others proposing the purchase of a Homestead for soldiers' orphans. We recommend it to the attentian of the benevolent everywhere. They say:

"The late struggle for the life of the Republic is succeeded by many new and onerous duties. Of these, one of the most imperative is our care for those over whose prospects orphanage has brought desolation and gloom. We know that many thousands of the children of our gallant dead are now looking to the humane people of the country for that support which their fallen fathers would have given them. In behalf of these orphaned little ones thus left upon the country's care, an Association, represented by the undersigned, has been organized to raise a fund to found an Asylum in a central locality. The Institution is designed to be erected, as far as practicable, by the Sabbath-schools of the land—a national memorial of our perpetuated Union.

"As a means of interesting the schools therein, they are furnished with photographic copies of the historic picture found grasped in the hands of the dead soldier of Gettysburg (Sergeant Humiston), together with copies of the beautiful song composed upon the touching incident—"The Children of the Battle-Field." Schools taking "shares" in the *Homestead* will receive, if desired, the value of their contributions in copies of these affecting relics of the war.

"It is proposed that each Sabbath-school contributing to the fund *twenty-five dollars*, shall be said to hold *one share* in the Home, and shall be entitled to name *one orphan* for admission into it; as also to have one vote in selecting the spot where the Institution shall stand—whether on Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, or near Valley Forge, of Revolutionary renown.

"Our Sabbath-schools are nurseries of patriotism, as well as of piety. It is earnestly hoped that superintendents will promptly second his appeal in behalf of the soldier's orphan, and as early as practicable have their schools to co-operate in our interesting, patriotic and humane enterprise.

"But we must appeal also to the general public to aid our undertaking. Having already an available fund of twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000), we propose at once to receive orphans under the care of the Association in a temporary way in the city, until the fund may warrant the choice of the country site and the permanent erection of the Homestead."

SCHOOL REFORM, No. 4.

CLASSIFICATION.—A WORD TO TEACHERS.

Nothing can be more important in our ungraded schools, than thorough classification, and yet, nothing has been more neglected. Without this, they can never render their full measure of usefulness. Hitherto, the variety of books has effectually prevented anything of the kind. Now, however, Osgood's Spellers and Readers, Ellsworth's Penmanship, Brook's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geographies, and Brown's Grammars are adopted in nearly all our districts, and arrangements have been made to enforce their exclusive use as soon as the sch ools open. We shall thus, at last, remove the great obstacle in the way of classification, except in a few districts where directors, in defiance of the law, still refuse to establish a uniform series of books. If teachers make good use of the present opportunity, most of our schools can now be thoroughly classified, and the present winter will begin a new era in their usefulness. Bad classification, however, is sometimes caused not by variety of books, but by the carelessness or incompetency of the teacher and it is of this we wish to speak.

The classification of a school requires the best skill of the teacher. Many fail in this important particular. If the teacher lacks judgment or knowledge of human nature, we can say little, here, that will aid him. He must peruse standard works, and study the subject as it is presented in the practical detail of the school-room. We know of no other way by which he can supply his deficiencies. But the failure often results more from carelessness, than from ignorance on the part of the teacher. He, naturally enough, wishes to gratify parents and pupils that should be excluded. In this way books of too high a grade have been introduced all over the county. Schools are thus injured by multiplying classes, and pupils waste time in studying what they are unable to comprehend.

Half the pupils in the county use readers of too high a grade. Those who should have the Second, have the third; those who should have the Third, have the Fourth; and so on through the series. Nearly every school has a class in the Fifth reader, when in truth there should not be a dozen Fifth reader classes in the county. Such a class should rarely be formed unless there are too many in the Fourth reader for one class. The Fourth reader contains enough to make good readers, and far more than most pupils will ever learn in the common schools. It should be remembered, too, that the formation of a new class is no trivial matter. Half an hour of the teacher's time is thus taken from the *whole school* and given to *a few*, not for a month or a term, but for years.

What we have said of Readers, is true of other books also. There seems to be a mania for advance works. Pupils begin mental arithmetic with the large book instead of the Primary. Hundreds who are studying "Greenleafs national" will never know half that is in his "common school," or in Rays third part. The series now adopted consists of four books: The Primary mental, the advance mental, the primary written and the advance written. The great majority of our pupils require only the primary works: yet judging from the past we shall not be surprised to see nearly all buying the advanced works.

Mitchell's Geographies are used. Nearly all had his large Geography and Atlas, the most advanced and expensive work used as a test book in this country. There should not be one used in this county. No pupil learns half that it contains. The primary and intermediate are all that we need. They contain more than our pupils will ever learn. They are also cheaper, and in a more convenient form.

In Grammar, too, they begin with the biggest book they can buy. They overlook the fact that they save money and learn far more by beginning with a primary book. Of the series now adopted the primary should be most used. Very few will need the advance.

We shall never again have such an opportunity to correct the mistakes referred to above. If the wrong books are once bought and used they can not be got rid of. Now, however, a new series is being introduced, and pupils should get such as suit their age and advancement. If others are brought to the school, teachers should see that they are promptly exchanged for the right ones. If we are ever to do away with the wretched classification that has so long ruined our schools we must do it now.

J. W. DICKERSON,
County Supt.

AN ESSAY.—The following composition was forwarded us by William C. Riffle, under date of St. Francis College, Loretta, Cambria county, Penn'a., Nov. 11, 1865. We recommend it to his many associates and acquaintances here. He fully demonstrated his love of country by three years' hard service in the Southern States, endeavoring to crush the rebellion:

"Love of country is one of the noblest feelings that animates the heart of man. It is a feeling that should be cherished by every one. And dead must be the soul of a man whose heart has never beat with pride when he reads the history of his country. With a feeling of pride the native of this country says, I am an American. Look at the present condition of America and see what love of country has done. A few years ago very little was known of America, but now she stands foremost in history. No country can show a nobler history than this; and what has done it, I answer, love of country—that love that animated the hearts of men like Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and a host of others, to do and dare what they did. What kept up the spirits of his noble sons at Valley Forge, and in fact throughout the whole of that dark period known as the Revolution. It was that love that helped them to battle for freedom and justice. If they had not felt that feeling, to-day America would be groaning beneath the iron rule of England. But, thank God, we are to-day a free and independent nation, enjoying liberty as no other nation does. But every rule has its exceptions, and this one is not exempt. We have men in our midst who have not one spark of patriotism; men who have never felt that noble sentiment. But dark and narrow is the soul of that man who is dead to all the noble impulses of the soul. I can compare him to nothing but the miser whose God is gold. Arnold, the traitor was a man of that class, and what did he gain by it? Nothing but the abhorrence of all men; friends and enemies deserted him. History tells us that he died in a garret in London, despised by all. Judas and Arnold were alike: one sold his God, the other his countrr; and I am sorry to say that we have men of that class to-day, but they will go down to their graves unhonored and unwept.

Love of country is not a momentary feeling: an impulse of the moment; but, as lasting as life. If it was an impulse of the moment, what would be gained by it. Go to history and see the many examples of its lasting character. When we are a distance from home, in a foreign land, then we feel the force of the instinct by which we are attached to it. When a man is far away from home, no tender assiduities of friends, no well known voice, no wife, or sister, or mother to sooth his sorrows or close his eyes in death, and none but strangers surround him, then does the love of country prove itself. We are asked what ties bind us to our native land. We may have some difficulty to answer this at first, but finally your answer will come,—my love for my country. No matter what circumstances you are placed in your thought will instinctively go back to the land in which you lived and loved. What sustained the Union cause during the late war? Ask the soldier or the sailor and he will answer—the love of country. But now the war is ended and peace reigns throughout the land. Yet that spirit which filled the hearts of the son of freedom still remains, and shall, while America remains. And may the same noble feeling be transmitted to generations yet unborn and may they like their ancestors, strike for God, their country and liberty.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land?
Whose heart has ne er within him burned,
As his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, mark him well
For him no minstrel raptures swell."

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4, 1865.

C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co, Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co., O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jeff. co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.,
A. Huffman, Allegheny, Allegheny co., Pa.
L. Warren, Businessburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co. Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Adr, Hardin co., O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
A. H. Neidig, Western, Linn co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., November 16.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Bedford, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 15, by the Rev. A. R. Miller, Mr. JOHN W. MITTONG, of West Virginia, and Miss MARY HUZZARD, of Bedford.

The happy couple have our best wishes for their success in life. We hope our friend John will find his last "take" the best beyond all parallel.

DIED.

In Bedford tp., Nov. 8, CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 1 day.

In East Providence tp., October 27th, EMMA A. GROVE, aged 3 years, 10 months and 3 days.

In St. Clair tp., on the 27th of October, Miss MARY ANN FEIGHT, aged 18 years, 10 mos. and 11 days.

On the 12th inst., Mr. ELIAS DIEL, of Snake Spring tp., aged 32 years 8 months and 5 days. He was a Christian man highly esteemed by his neighbors.

On the 2d of Nov., in Bedford, GEORGE OSTER, son of Edmund and Annie McMullin, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days.

With what unknown delight the mother smiled
When this frail treasure in her arms she pressed,
Her prayer was heard—she clasped a living child;
But how the gift transcended the poor request;
A child was all she asked, with many a vow:
Mother, behold the child an angel now.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.
nov. 17:4t*

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—All persons holding CHECKS, TREASURY DRAFTS, or having claims against the POOR HOUSE of Bedford county, are requested to present them on the 5th of December, A. D. 1865, for settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors.
nov. 17:3t T. R. GETTYS, Clk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership in the business of woolen manufacturing, heretofore existing under the title of J. LUTZ & CO. is dissolved this 12th day of November, by the withdrawal of J. Lutz. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to settle their accounts at once. Payment can be made to J. Lutz at his office in Bedford or to M. Lutz at the factory. J. LUTZ & CO.
nov17

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Nov. 15, 1865. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Anderson James Q. Col	Lingle J. J.
Albert Jacob	McNiel B F 3
Ackers B P	McGeehen Esther
Berlin J S Rev	Murphey Jesse D
Blackburn Horand, Esq.	Philips Philitus 3
Bierly Mary Ann Mrs.	Robb Mary V Miss
Berkstresser R. W	Ream William
Brooks G W	Reed S
Bellcher Augustus	Rock M J
Blackburn Jos O	Sombier Jacob R
Christian Wm	Swain H C
Cune Mary Miss	Stewart D K
Culp Maggie Mrs	Sutton Edward
Derber George	Sales Francis
Devin James	Stonecker John
Dibaugh D	Snider Chester R
Foley J 4	Street Nancy Mrs.
Hoops Nathan 2	Wilson T. A.
Harbaugh James H	Winemiller Jno H.
Hamilton Catharine Miss	

nov17:1t C. LOYER, P.M.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that Appeals from the assessment for the year 1866, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg Borough, Harrison and Napier, Monday, December 11th.
For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, St. Clair, and Union, on Tuesday, December 12th.
For Southampton, Colerain, East Providence, West Providence and Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday, December 13th.
For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, on Thursday, December 14th.
For Hopewell, Monroe, Snake Spring, Bedford tp., and Bedford Borough, on Friday, December 15th.

GEORGE ROADS,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
Commissioners.
Attest:
JOHN G. FISHER, Clk. nov17:4t

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered within the next ninety days.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
of
French Merinoes, Cobergs, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Grain Bags and Bagging, Ticking and Table Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls, Coats and Chesterfields, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Pants to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Crockeryware,
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best qality,
Together with
1001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of buyers in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.-4m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from hunting, fishing, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating it without respect to person.

DAN'L SAMS,	JED'N WILLIAMS,
WM. WILLIAMS,	D. ESHELMAN,
CONRAD GEORGE,	CHRIST. MYERS,
MARG'T GEORGE,	HENRY FELTON,
WILSON M'DANIEL,	WM. WHETSTONE.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster eview,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Mag.,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year: Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,
W. H. BIDWELL,
nov17:5t 5 Leckman St., New-York.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,
A WEEKLY
RELIGIOUS & SECULAR NEWSPAPER
for the family and fireside will soon enter on its
FORTY-FOURTH YEAR
of publication. True to the
Church, the Constitution and the Union,
It is calculated to please both old and young.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the *Observer* will be sent to them
Until January 1st, Gratis!

Subscribe soon, as the free papers will commence when the names are entered.
Sample copies sent to any address *free*.
TERMS $3.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
nov17.:4t 37 Park Row, New York.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH,
A Family and an Agricultural Journal,
OF THE
Largest and Handsomest Discription,
DEVOTED TO
CHOICE LITERATURE,

Including Poetry, Novellettes, Tales and Moral and Entertaining Reading generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURR AND HORTICULTURE,

Embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH is alone worth the whole price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increased demand of the public.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for.
Address, PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Phil'a, Pa.
nov17:3t.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns. Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds.
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY COODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.
The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1865.-3m.

SHAWLS.

WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."
Harper's New Monthly Magazine.
Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature*, London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

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An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.

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A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
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A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."
"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
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Critical Notices of the Press.

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"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

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An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

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A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:
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Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

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The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

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TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.
☞ TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.
☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.
Oct. 27, 1865.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,
Troches are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
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Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 10, 1865.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL KETTELL'S ONE VOL.
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One General Agent for the west returns over 700 subscriptions per day on the average through the week. The canvass has just begun, yet we have OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. At the rate we are now selling, our list will be
OVER 200.000
the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 volumes before a book was bound. It is the work people want.

Full, Complete, and Reliable Price, $4.50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address
L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.
Nov. 10, 1865.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Jacob Weaverling, and Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1865,

all the following described Farms or tracts of valuable Real Estate, situate in the township of West Providence, in the county aforesaid, to wit:

NUMBER 1, Being part marked "A," in the Inquisition and proceedings in Partition upon the Estate of said deceased, situate and lying on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, about 4 miles East of Bloody Run, containing

276 Acres and 64 Perches,

about 130 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres thereof excellent meadow. The improvements consist of one good two story and a half

STONE FARM HOUSE,

one two story log and frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen attached, 2, two story frame weatherboarded dwelling houses, (one with a good wash house attached,) one large STONE BANK BARN, one good horse stable, one other stable, hay scales, blacksmith shop, with other outbuildings and improvements upon the premises. There is also a good

ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT

upon the premises, plenty of running water at the door or convenient to the dwellings, and which said tract is known as the late "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

NUMBER 2, Being part marked "B," in said Inquisition and proceedings in Partition, consists of a tract of land containing

71 Acres & 59 Perches, nett,

about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract well timbered. There are also two never failing springs of excellent water upon the premises.

NUMBER 3, Being part marked "C," in the Inquisition and proceedings aforesaid, consists of a tract of land containing

122 Acres and 144 Perches,

with a good two story FRAME DW

Farm, Garden & Household.

TENANTS AND RENTING.

It must be evident that the present system of renting in this country is radically wrong. The practice of tenants generally appears to be to get the largest crops off the land with the least outlay. The consequence is, that the land they till is skinned and robbed of its fertility without any return in the shape of manure. There are in fact men who live in this manner, who rent old places already worn out, and then pursuea systematic course of robbing, by ploughing a great deal of ground, manuring none, sowing no grass seed, and lastly sowing impoverishing crops, such as oats, buckwheat and the like, immediately following a crop of corn. Of course no soil can bear for any length of time with treatment like this. When it is thoroughly *done for* they can move away and try the plan somewhere else.

In England the practice is very different. The tenantry generally occupy farms for a long period of time, and it is therefore to their interest to keep the soil in the highest state of cultivation, raising crops which appear astonishing to us. It is evident that this is sound policy to pursue.

There is another fact to be considered. We hear the constant complaint from tenants that the present rates of rent are entirely too high, and that it is impossible for them to make more than a living.

So long as this system of changing about so frequently continuesf this will remain to be the case; but rely upon it, so soon as our renters begin to *farm* and manure as if the land was their own, we will note a new state of affairs. They can afford to pay much higher rents and yet grow rich. It would be an advantage to all concerned. FILIUS AGRICOLE.

REMARKS.—This reform will never take place, however, until landlords are willing to do something too, instead of expecting everything from the tenant. The usual term of renting in England is nineteen years, but farms are frequently continued in the same family for generations, who become sometimes independent in their circumstances. Will any landlord here rent for such a period, or for ten years? Hardly. Still tenants, as a rule here, will use up a farm in short order, during the few years, if more than one, they will consent or are permitted to remain. The whole system is defective, and will never grow better until landlords shall unite in some decided reform.—[ED. *Germantown Telegraph.*

MAKE THE HOMESTEAD ATTRACTIVE.

It need not cost much money to adorn the place one lives in. Begin by digging out the briers and thistles of the door yard. Plant a few trees; then add a few flowering shrubs. Perhaps that will answer for one year. Next year, make a gravel walk or two, and set a few flowering plants by their sides. Your wife and daughter will sow some flower seeds, if you will only prepare a neat border for them And these labors, so rewarding, will lead on to others. The fenses and buildings will be kept in repair. Trees will be set out along the roadside. The house will have window blinds, the rooms will be provided, and books and papers will not be missing. All these things will be regulated according to one's ability. And as a general rule, whatever our means, it is better to make improvements by degrees, from year to year, than to do them all up at once, "by the job." Be assured this is the way to find the most happiness in home adorning. And remember, the indurence of such an improvement does not end with the individual family. They tell silently, but with great effect, upon society. Every neighbor and every passer by feels them, and many are led by such examples to go themselves and do likewise.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the last *New England Farmer* thus refers to "bright varnish" as a cure for cuts, wounds, and especially scratches in horses:

"When I worked at my trade in the city, I had occasion to use different kinds of paints and oils; among them was what is called 'bright varnish.' Frequently I would cut myself, sometimes so severely that I have been laid up for weeks. I would try all kinds of salve, but the wound would be a long time healing. One day I cut my hand severely, and as I had nothing at hand to put on it I thought I would try some of the bright varnish; as it is a sticky substance, I thought it might stick the wound together; accordingly I bound up my hand with it and kept on at work; the varnish relieved the pain, I had no soreness in the wound, and in one week it was entirely healed. My son was sawing through a board one day, and carelessly put his hand under the board. He had his forefinger bone entirely sawed off. I put the ends together, put on the varnish and bound it up. The result was, that after one week the bandwas removed, and the finger had nearly grown together. My horse once had scratches so badly that it was difficult to get him to move about. I rubbed the parts effected with this varnish for two days, which caused a perfect cure. The varnish can be bought at the paint shops for six or eight cents per quart.

HOW TO MAKE GLOSSY SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire; then, after having covered it, let it stand all night, and in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it up and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of the gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawns and shirt bosoms, whether the former be white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

GOOD MANURE GOING TO THE WINDS.

A subscriber in Tioga Co., N. Y. has a compost heap—a mixture of "fleshings of hides, hair, lime ashes, weeds, chip manure, etc., really everything." It was plied up in a conical heap, and he recently found it "dry and very hot," and being burned up. He wants to know what is to be done. Simply work it all over, making a new pile and mingling it with at least its own bulk of muck or peat, or sods and parings of turf, or simple soil. This will stay the destruction in a measure. The mistake was in the original mixture. There probably ought to have been a greater proportion of vegetable matter, weeds, chip manure, etc., but there ought not to have been any lime or ashes mixed with the fleshings, hair, and other animal matters. When lime and animal matter are mixed, as in some of the refuse of tanneries, the influence of the lime must be counteracted as far as possible, by the addition of muck, soil, etc. The deleterious action of lime and alkalies in such a heap is to expel the ammonia in gaseous form, which is hopelessly lost. A loss just of the same character takes place whenever manure heats and burns.—*American Agriculturist.*

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuale Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outery, upon the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 18th of November*, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.

nov:3t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—
Drawn for November Term, (3d Monday) 20th day, A. D. 1865.

William Hartley, Foreman, A. L. Defibaugh, Daniel Amos, J. Irvine Noble, A. J. Wisegarver, George Gardill, Jacob Miller, of J., Nathan Robison, Casper Stroup, Simon States, David E. Dibert, Josiah Shoemaker, Wm. W. Lamburn, James Rawlins, Jacob Fletcher, Abraham Blackburn, Thomas Steel, Wm. M. Pearson, G. W. Zimmers, Geo. W. Grove, Samuel W. Statler, Josiah S. Elder, Andrew Horn, Sr., George Steel.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR THE SAME TERM.

Adolphus Ake, Abraham Smith, Peter Claycomb, Abid Akers, John Casteel, Jr., Alexander Fletcher, John Emerick, Jared Hanks, Jeremiah Akers, Henry W. Fisher, William Rodger, Jacob Pee, Martin Helsell, Peter M. Barton, George W. Horn, Leonard Bittner, Philip Felton, John Furner, Daniel Cypher, Jonathan C. Dicken, Thomas Lawhead, Wm. J. Allen, Isaac Kensinger, Henry Horn, John Hershiser, James McDonald, John G. Hartley, John Casteel, Barnabas B. Steckman, Jacob Brubaker, James Sill, Isaac Grazier, Jacob C. Brumbaugh, Andrew Mortimore. William Speakman, John C. Black, Samuel R. Hair, John Hillegass, Peter Dewalt, Jacob Clark, John Cavender, John B. Zook, Isaac A. Cuppett, Christian Felton, Baltzer Sheely, Jacob Kauffman William Egolf, Hugh Moore, Daniel Fletcher, John C. Figard, Michael Holderbaum, Thos Gilchrist, Samuel Bender, Archibald Perdew, Isaac E. Reighard John Pearson, Francis C. Morgart, Valentine Bowser, Weaver B. Cessna, Thomas Ritchey.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, '65.

JOHN G. EISHER,
Oct. 20. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfold county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Cornelius and Isaac Devore Executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob Devore late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock and Samuel A. Mock, executors of the last will, &c., of William A. Mock, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, executors of the last will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Fisher and Washington Miller, executors of the last will, &c., of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Barnett adm'r., of the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, executors of the last will and testament of George Geller. late of Londonderry, tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. W. Tate, Esq., adm'r., of the estate of John A. Ruby, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler, adm'r., of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, adm'r., of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford borough deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mors, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. House, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl, administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain tp., deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WRAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November, (being the 20th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

VALUABLE BROAD TOP
COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:

No. 3. Containing
154 Acres and 92 Perches,
neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing
228 Acres and 122 Perches,
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 5. Containing
178 Acres and 22 Perches,
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6. Containing
404 Acres and 51 Perches,
neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing
180 Acres and 7 Perches,
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing
363 Acres and 35 Perches,
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing
11 Acres and 123 Perches,
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate in Middle Woodberry tp.

The undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Woodberry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1865,

Twenty Acres

and allowance of unimproved land, situate about one mile and a half north west from said town of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Philip S. Croft, — Myers, and others, and all susceptible of cultivation.

Title indisputable. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Deed to be delivered on payment of purchase money.

TERMS: One-half of purchase money on day of sale, and the other half three months thereafter.

GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, Esq., is authorized to conduct the sale for the undersigned.
Oct. 12, 1865. F. JORDAN.

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.
New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS ineluding—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Revjews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres: cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address
CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.
Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628
HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, fo Ladies, Misses, and Children; and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
at Manufactory and sales rooom,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
☞TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
Sept. 1.-4m.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865. Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS.	P. M.	MAIL.	A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	MAIL.	P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS EXPRESS	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon	12 01		6 20	
6 27		8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57	
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37		5 50	
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg	11 23		5 36	
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run	11 10		5 22	
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 15	
7 21		9 11		Cove	10 49		5 04	
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5 00	
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves	
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45	
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
7 50		9 40			10 20		4 35	
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00		4 15	
8 18		10 08		Hopewell	9 52		4 07	
8 30		10 20		Piper's Run	9 40		3 55	
8 45		10 35		Hamilton	9 25		3 40	
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run	9 13		3 28	
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.	
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10		3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktics, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY
Oct. 20. S. & W. SHUCK, Bedford, Pa.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

1865. **PHILADELPHIA** 1865.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.
Sept. 22..2m.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$15,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
HARDWARE,
House - Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.
Pocket Books and Pipes.
THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.
NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment